

The Free Energy Researcher's:

POWER & CREED

- *A must read for those on the quest for Free Energy at OUR.*

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Document Date:
Revision:

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2009/12/13
V2.0

Preface

The world needs an alternative to conventional energy sources; dare we call this alternative source "free energy"?

Free Energy research is alive and well on a number of public and private forums. There are many people actively researching in this area; the vast majority of which are younger and less experienced folks. This is fantastic and will hopefully secure a better future for all. However, with youth and/or inexperience, often comes over-enthusiasm and haste. Many times indeed, it is the experienced and technically-trained researchers that fall into the all-too-familiar trap of letting their excitement, hope, enthusiasm, or lack of know-how, get in the way of better judgment.

To declare something extraordinary and make claims of "overunity" without solid substantiating evidence or proof to back it up, does a great disservice to all on the FE quest, especially when the claim turns out to be a false alarm or a deception.

The aim of this document is to serve as a guide to help *a//* FE researchers avoid the pitfalls of making an unsubstantiated claim.

To follow is a creed by which I strongly encourage all to study it, understand it, and above all...apply it!

Dedication

This document is dedicated to all the brilliant and determined minds working in Free Energy research...all those in the present, the past, and the future.

Thank you for your tenacity and your commitment to the FE quest.

INTRODUCTION

Most claims of overunity turn out to be the result of erroneous assumptions, measurement errors, nonexistent measurements, suspicious measurements, or equipment limitations. As such, a short guide is needed that all FE researchers can refer to and apply while conducting their research and publishing their results. The following CREED, MAKING CLAIMS AND DISCLOSING RESPONSIBLY, and MAKING PROPER POWER MEASUREMENTS (for electronics devices) sections make up this guide.

It is by no means perfect or complete, but a starting point at least, and one that would surely go a long way in avoiding much frenzy, anxiety, wasted time, effort and money, embarrassment, flaming, loss of respect and integrity, and arguing etc., for all interested parties involved. If only it can be followed.

THE FE RESEARCHER'S CREED

"As a Free Energy Researcher, I dedicate my knowledge and skill to the advancement and betterment of human welfare. I strive for integrity, accuracy, and completeness in my work and my releases to the public.

I pledge in conducting my FE research:

- To give the utmost of performance;
- To make no assumptions, no matter how "obvious" things may appear to me;
- To never jump to conclusions when apparent anomalies are observed;
- To investigate and strive to eliminate ALL possible sources of error BEFORE making conclusions about any observed anomalies;
- To exercise due diligence in regards to fully understanding what I am doing, and how I am doing it;
- To conduct my experiments, tests, and measurements in a scientific manner and with the correct and most appropriate equipment;
- To strive for and take steps towards making COP measurements that are flawless and accurate, while understanding and accounting for the limitations and idiosyncrasies of my test equipment;
- To place integrity before ego;
- To post claims of overunity **only** when backed up with solid proof and evidence in the form of fully documented, and accurate measurements and test setup diagrams;
- To do my best in explaining and illustrating my disclosures, and be well-prepared to answer any questions on things I may have overlooked;
- To seek advice, guidance, and review from my un-biased peers and those with more technical know-how BEFORE I post any extraordinary claims of overunity;
- To do my homework (all of the above).

In humility and with need for Collective/Higher Guidance, I make this pledge."

MAKING CLAIMS AND DISCLOSING RESPONSIBLY

For anyone planning on disclosing something or making a claim, please use the following as a guide to do so:

- 1) Decide and state what exactly you are about to claim:
Options here include:
 - a) 100% certainty you have achieved overunity.
 - b) You are not 100% sure and asking for help to determine if it is so.
 - c) You are only observing strange effects and you would like other users to provide helpful feedback.
- 2) Regardless of which option fits your case, please provide in your post the following minimum parts:
 - a) A complete drawing or schematic of your prototype or test setup.
 - b) A clear description of what the device or circuit is, what you think the circuit is doing, or what you wanted it to do.
 - c) A list of references to any other devices or documentation you based your device on.
 - d) A list of proper power measurements (see Power Measurements at OUR).
 - e) A photo of your setup is optional, but may be helpful.
- 3) For those with limited Free Energy Research experience, and/or electronics experience, please post a request for someone to review your steps 1) and 2) above BEFORE making your post and claim.
- 4) Refine all the above listed elements with the feedback received from the more technically-experienced forum users.
- 5) Make your claims / disclosure post.

MAKING PROPER POWER MEASUREMENTS

Accurate power measurements are probably the most difficult and least understood, yet the most meaningful measurements to perform, especially in the Free Energy circles. If one makes a claim of overunity and their measurement of input power vs. output power is either not supplied, or is questionable in its accuracy, no one will be interested in delving further into or inquiring about their work...and rightly so.

Far too often researchers are fooled by assuming that their test equipment or method is yielding true and accurate measurements, when more often than not, this is probably not the case. In fact, most researchers probably don't understand the basics of how meters work and what separates a truly TRUE RMS measurement from an "average" one. The following is a quote from Bob Paddock's "POWER MEASUREMENT" article linked at the end of this document:

I had a need to make a power measurement of an unusual high-frequency wave form for an application I was working on. Because of the [esoteric nature](#) the application had, I wanted to be sure I would not be hearing the words "Measurement Errors".

Far too often I've seen others try to do high-frequency power measurements by looking at the signal on their oscilloscope, or by using their bench multimeter without understanding its specifications. Looking at a complex high-frequency wave form with a multimeter designed for 60-Hz sine waves simply does not give meaningful results.

A great deal of FE research involves the use of non-sinusoidal, spikey, and noisy inputs and outputs. As such there are some "precautions" one must take to ensure that any measurements performed on such devices under test (DUT's) will yield true and meaningful results. Devices utilizing or creating high frequency components are especially susceptible to measurement errors and it is imperative that this is understood. Special care and considerations are required in these cases in order that good measurements can be obtained.

Please refer to the [Power Measurements](#) and [High Frequency Measurements](#) threads for detailed information on performing accurate and obtaining meaningful power measurements.

Following are some relevant terms that require definition and clarification:

OPEN AND CLOSED SYSTEMS

An Open System is one in which power or energy from outside the device's immediate domain, may be added to the system for free. This outside energy or power is not the energy or power supplied by you the user to make the system operate, but is energy or power supplied by the environment, universe, aether or ZPF etc. This "outside" energy supplement is what makes "overunity" possible.

A Closed System is one in which no energy from outside the immediate domain of the device can or will enter the system. The device sees only the energy or power that you the user supply to it. Closed systems are therefore inherently under, or at unity, but never overunity.

EFFICIENCY (η)

The efficiency of a DUT *in a closed system*, is simply the ratio between the power *converted by* the device, namely "the output power", to the power supplied *to* the device by the user, namely "the input power". Devices that operate strictly in a closed system will always have an efficiency of 100% or less.

The efficiency of a DUT *in an open system*, is a little more complicated, but as I'll explain, not necessarily relevant to FE research.

Strictly speaking, the efficiency of a DUT in an open system is computed the same way as that for a closed system. However, it may be difficult if not impossible to calculate, depending on the device and its overunity mechanism.

If for example your DUT requires 10 Watts of input power to operate, wastes 9 Watts of power in heat (as measured with a calorimeter with no load), but puts out 100 Watts, the efficiency of the device is only a meager 10% ! In this case, at least 99 Watts of power is freely entering the system from the "outside" and being converted and output by the device, but the efficiency is still only 10%.

To say that this device has an efficiency of 1000% is simply not correct ! Even in open systems, the efficiency can not and must not be higher than 100%.

So by all means, strive to make your energy device as efficient as possible, but the real and meaningful FE quest is to obtain more output power than is required as input power for the device to operate.

COEFFICIENT OF PERFORMANCE (COP)

Again we must examine this parameter in the context of open and closed systems.

In a *closed system*, the COP will be equal to the efficiency in a sense, but is expressed as a ratio as follows: 1:1 ($\eta=100\%$), 0.8:1 ($\eta=80\%$), etc. So one should conclude from the discussion so far, that the COP in a closed system will never be higher than 1:1.

In an *open system*, the COP could be anywhere from 0.1:1 to 10^6 :1. It all depends on the efficiency of the device (with low COP's), and how much energy or power is freely added to the system from the "outside" with a given input power.

COP in open systems is computed by taking the ratio between the freely added "outside" power (P_{Open}), PLUS the output power (if any) supplied by the closed system (P_{Closed}), to the user-supplied input power (P_I).

In equation form: $COP = \frac{P_{Open} + P_{Closed}}{P_I}$ or $= \frac{P_{Total}}{P_I}$

Do we care if we are measuring collected open-system power PLUS closed-system power on the output? No. What we care about is obtaining more total power on the output of the DUT, than we are supplying for device operation.

OVERUNITY

As already discussed, overunity is not possible in closed systems, and therefore can only exist in open systems. Overunity then is achieved any time a device or system exhibits a $COP > 1$.